AQA

AS
MATHEMATICS
Unit Statistics 1A

Wednesday 8 June 2016   Morning   Time allowed: 1 hour 15 minutes

Materials
For this paper you must have:
- the blue AQA booklet of formulae and statistical tables.
You may use a graphics calculator.

Instructions
- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Pencil should only be used for drawing.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Write the question part reference (eg (a), (b)(i) etc) in the left-hand margin.
- You must answer each question in the space provided for that question. If you require extra space, use an AQA supplementary answer book; do **not** use the space provided for a different question.
- Do not write outside the box around each page.
- Show all necessary working; otherwise marks for method may be lost.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work that you do not want to be marked.
- The **final** answer to questions requiring the use of tables or calculators should normally be given to three significant figures.

Information
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 60.
- Unit Statistics 1A has a **written paper and coursework**.

Advice
- Unless stated otherwise, you may quote formulae, without proof, from the booklet.
- You do not necessarily need to use all the space provided.

Answer **all** questions.

Answer each question in the space provided for that question.

1 The table shows the heights, x cm, and the arm spans, y cm, of a random sample of 12 men aged between 21 years and 40 years.

x	152	166	154	159	179	167	155	168	174	182	161	163
y	143	154	151	153	168	160	146	163	170	175	155	158

(a) Calculate the value of the product moment correlation coefficient between x and y.

[3 marks]

(b) Interpret, in context, your value calculated in part **(a)**.

[2 marks]

QUESTION PART REFERENCE	**Answer space for question 1**

QUESTION PART REFERENCE	Answer space for question 1

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2   The weights, in grams, of 15 turnips were as follows.

115   455   550   590   585   230   450   480
370   110   445   370   575   425   550

For these 15 weights:

(a)   find the range, and state why the mode is **not** a suitable numerical measure;

[2 marks]

(b)   find the median and calculate the interquartile range;

[3 marks]

(c)   calculate the mean and the standard deviation.

[2 marks]

QUESTION PART REFERENCE	**Answer space for question 2**

QUESTION PART REFERENCE	Answer space for question 2

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3 The table shows, for a random sample of 500 patients attending a dental surgery, the patients' ages, in years, and the NHS charge bands for the patients' courses of treatment. Band 0 denotes the least expensive charge band and band 3 denotes the most expensive charge band.

		Charge band for course of treatment				
		Band 0	**Band 1**	**Band 2**	**Band 3**	**Total**
Age of patient (years)	**Under 19**	32	43	5	0	80
	Between 19 and 40	17	62	22	3	104
	Between 41 and 65	28	82	35	31	176
	66 or over	13	53	68	6	140
	Total	90	240	130	40	500

(a) Calculate, **to three decimal places**, the probability that a patient, selected at random from these 500 patients, was:

(i) aged between 41 and 65;

(ii) aged 66 or over and charged at band 2;

(iii) aged between 19 and 40 and charged **at most** at band 1;

(iv) aged 41 or over, given that the patient was charged at band 2;

(v) charged **at least** at band 2, given that the patient was **not** aged 66 or over.

[9 marks]

(b) Four patients at this dental surgery, **not** included in the above 500 patients, are selected at random.

Estimate, **to three significant figures**, the probability that two of these four patients are aged between 41 and 65 and are **not** charged at band 0, and the other two patients are aged 66 or over and are charged at either band 1 or band 2.

[5 marks]

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4   Still mineral water is supplied in 1.5-litre bottles. The actual volume, X millilitres, in a bottle may be modelled by a normal distribution with mean 1525 ml and standard deviation 9.6 ml.

(a)   Determine the probability that the volume of water in a randomly selected bottle is:

(i)   less than 1540 ml;

(ii)   more than 1535 ml;

(iii)   between 1515 ml and 1540 ml;

(iv)   not 1500 ml.

[7 marks]

(b)   Sparkling spring water is supplied in packs of six 0.5-litre bottles. The actual volume in a bottle may be modelled by a normal distribution with mean 508.5 ml and standard deviation 3.5 ml.

Stating a necessary assumption, determine the probability that:

(i)   the volume of water in **each** of the 6 bottles from a randomly selected pack is more than 505 ml;

(ii)   the **mean** volume of water in the 6 bottles from a randomly selected pack is more than 505 ml.

[7 marks]

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5 Coloured drinking straws are available in two ranges of colours called *Infrared* and *Ultraviolet*. The proportions of the different colours of straws in each range are given in the tables.

Infrared	Colour	Red	Pink	Orange	Yellow
	Proportion	0.12	0.45	0.20	0.23

Ultraviolet	Colour	Black	Violet	Blue	Purple
	Proportion	0.075	0.30	0.35	0.275

Each range of straws is sold in boxes of 50 straws. The straws in any box may be regarded as a random sample of colours from either *Infrared* or *Ultraviolet*.

(a) A box of **Infrared** straws is selected.

Use a binomial distribution with $n = 50$, together with information from the relevant table, to calculate the probability that the box contains:

(i) exactly 4 **red** straws;

[2 marks]

(ii) at most 12 **orange** straws;

[1 mark]

(iii) more than 20 **pink** straws but fewer than 30 **pink** straws.

[3 marks]

(b) A box of straws from **each** of *Infrared* and *Ultraviolet* is selected.

Calculate the probability that this collection of 100 straws contains:

(i) no **black** straws;

[2 marks]

(ii) fewer than 20 **red or yellow** straws **and** fewer than 20 **black or purple** straws.

[3 marks]

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6   Customers buying euros (€) at a travel agency must pay for them in pounds (£). The amounts paid, £x, by a sample of 40 customers were, in ascending order, as follows.

54.17	83.33	83.33	83.33	104.17	125.00	154.17	166.67	187.50	187.50
208.33	229.17	229.17	250.00	250.00	291.67	312.50	312.50	312.50	333.33
333.33	333.33	354.17	362.50	375.00	375.00	395.83	404.17	416.67	416.67
437.50	437.50	458.33	458.33	479.17	500.00	516.67	520.83	541.67	625.00

$$\bar{x} = 317.50 \quad \text{and} \quad s = 146.30$$

This sample of 40 customers may be regarded as a random sample.

(a)   Construct a 99% confidence interval for the mean amount, in pounds, paid by customers buying euros at the travel agency. Give the limits to two decimal places.
[4 marks]

(b)   The travel agency used an exchange rate of €1.20 to £1.00 for each of these 40 customers buying euros. There were no additional charges.

(i)   Comment, with justification, on a claim that the mean number of euros bought by customers at the travel agency is 400.

(ii) Use the data in the table to comment on a claim that at most 25 per cent of customers at the travel agency buy fewer than €200.
[5 marks]

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END OF QUESTIONS